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THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

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Sale Only Business-Like Course Says Official

Money Held Not Confiscation: May Be Drawn For Specific Reasons

(Special to The New Canadian)

OTTAWA.—When the issue is brought to the courts of law, the Custodian of Japanese Property will defend his action in proceeding with the arbitrary sale of property owned by Japanese evacuees on the grounds that it is the only business-like course he can adopt in his capacity as the trustee.

This was indicated to The New Canadian in a recent interview in Ottawa, with Glenn W. MacPherson, Deputy Custodian, who took over administration of evacuee-owned property in March of last year.

As trustee for the property, the control and management of which has been vested in him by federal orders-in-council, the Custodian's responsibility consists in preventing the economic interests of the owners.

This can only be done, Mr. MacPherson said, by selling the property.

In the great majority of cases, improved lands and buildings are depreciating very rapidly in value. Faulty arrangements by evacuee owners, but chiefly the acute lack of capable tenants for the farms has already caused a very serious loss in farm values. (New Canadian, July 3rd).

In the same way urban property is declining in value. Much of it consists of store buildings and other business premises for which no business tenants can be found. In most cases these buildings are not suitable for residential purposes, and could not be used for housing without large expenditures for improvements.

In the meantime cities and municipalities continue to demand their taxes, and the government has no provision for meeting these on private property.

BUSINESS VIEWPOINT ONLY

Replying to the suggestion that the proper course for a trustee to follow under such circumstances was to secure the consent of owners and then to sell, Mr. MacPherson said the Custodian was convinced that the vast majority of owners would decline to give consent, even if their property was declining in value.

The Custodian, he indicated, was not prepared to discuss the moral or abstract principles of justice involved, but based his case simply on the demands of business administration. The defence, in a legal test case, will be supported by facts and figures of detailed trust accounts for every evacuee who registered property with the Custodian.

NOT CONFISCATION

Although the Custodian has announced that proceeds from the sale of real estate are to be held by his office in such trust accounts for the individual owner, Mr. MacPherson was insistent that this did not signify any confiscation.

The principal reason for such action, he declared, was that it was felt unwise for large amounts of cash to be sent to individuals confined to the Interior Housing Centres.

The funds held by the Custodian may be drawn upon as long as the individual could show specified needs for cash, the deputy custodian asserted, relating instances of where large sums had been issued to individuals for definite purposes. This policy is not tied up in any way with the grant of relief by the

(See "CUSTODIAN" P. 4)

"Eastern Horizon"

New Nisei World in East Taking Shape

(Ed. Note: This is the first in a series of columns in which Thomas Shoyama, Editor of The New Canadian, will record the impressions gathered during a month's tour of Eastern Canada visiting evacuees relocated in Ontario and Quebec).

* * *

Through the uncertainty of it all one can surely see something of the outline of the new Nisei world in the "East" gradually taking shape.

Perhaps the key to it was expressed by Labor Minister Mitchell in the House of Commons the last day of June. The peace conference may disrupt those outlines, but is more likely to confirm them. And for the duration at least, Canada's policy is to "find useful work" for us and to "reduce concentration."

"I think that is a sound policy," said the Minister of Labor, replying to the M.P.'s from British Columbia. "When one considers the size of Canada, 23,000 people on a continent . . . are hardly more than pebbles on the beach. If there can be that degree of decentralization or dispersal, I do not think even my good friends in British Columbia will worry . . ."

* * *

While in Ottawa I had the privilege of talking for a brief moment with Mr. Arthur MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labor and Director of National Selective Service, under whose watchful eye the placement of evacuees is going steadily ahead.

This key public servant takes a keen personal interest in the placement, in spite of his tremendously heavy duties in mobilizing millions of other Canadians for wartime needs.

He, and members of his department and many others too in positions of responsibility and with regard to preserving fundamental principles in our society, expressed the same thought to me as the Minister expressed to the House.

* * *

A month of travel across Canada, as far east as Montreal and south to Windsor, with eyes and ears as alert as hasty movement will allow, reveals that thought crystallizing into definite reality.

From Winnipeg eastward to Montreal almost two thousand of the most vigorous, capable and productive members of our former coastal communities have spread into city, town, village, farm and camp. To span that area from east to west requires forty-eight hours continuous travel by fast transcontinental train. It contains within its borders some of the most undeveloped and unknown areas in Canada. And it contains the most populous centres, teeming with many peoples, the most intensive industrialization and some of the richest farm lands in the entire country.

Dispersal, naturally, is not confined to a geographical basis alone. Perhaps even more important it is an economic and occupational decentralization made possible by wartime [illegible] of cultivated and nur[illegible] and the skill and ability of the people concerned.

There is every indication that more [illegible] in the future new locations [illegible] positions in society will be [illegible] established.

[illegible] everywhere that Nisei have appeared on strange frontiers [illegible] been successful in breaking [illegible] raised up as [illegible] of [illegible] misunderstanding. Many [illegible] officials and observers expressed to me their amazement over [illegible] changes have been accomplished in the last twelve-month.

The C.P.R., for instance, which at the outbreak of war, promptly discharged all of its employees of Japan[illegible]

(See "SHOYAMA" P. 4)

Labor Minister Gives 4 Points of Policy: Quote New Canadian Reports In House of Commons

OTTAWA.—The debate on Japanese Canadians occupies 24 pages of the official report, Daily Edition for the House of Commons Debates, Wednesday, June 30, 1943, reports of which appeared in the last week's news papers.

Interesting to note is that during the course of the debate, a New Canadian report on the recent Revelstoke by-election is quoted by Mr. Cruikshank, member for the Fraser Valley riding.

The detailed report is as follows:

Mr. CRUIKSHANK: The honorable member for Vancouver East (Angus MacInnis) has said definitely that he is in favor of giving the Japanese the vote. Now, I must say I understand why this item appeared in the Japanese Press.

Mr. MACINNIS: The honorable member understands something then.

Mr. CRUIKSHANK: I would be a very clever man if I could understand the honorable member for Vancouver East. This article is headed:

Jap Paper Congratulates C.C.F. on Revelstoke Win.

Then we find these words:

"The New Canadian," an independent weekly for Canadians of Japanese origin, now published at Kaslo, has congratulated the C.C.F. on its "victory in hectic Revelstoke by-election."

The Japanese paper adds:

"To Japanese Canadians who have been agreeably surprised in the past by the democratic and forthright stand of the C.C.F. party regarding racial minorities, the election results defeating the repatriation advocates was a pleasant omen."

I can understand that after my hon. friend has definitely stated where his party stands.

Other interesting excerpts from the official report:

Mr. GREEN: It must be admitted that some of the younger Japanese and the more forward looking of the group have come east and are trying to reestablish themselves. For this they deserve great credit, and the department deserves credit for helping them.

Mr. MacINNIS: This is a question which must be decided on principles, principles I believe such as are laid down in the Atlantic Charter.

They were not allowed to enlist, and the reason for that is not one that Canada can be proud of. They were not allowed to enlist because it was feared that their service to the country would strengthen their claims for full rights of citizenship.

The purpose of the old parties who wanted to exploit both the Oriental worker and the white worker was to keep them apart. We decided to raise **after this war is over.** them to the status of citizenship so that they could better defend their own interests and the interests of all workers.

Along with many other members of this house I attended the reception given in her honor (Madame Chiang Kai Shek) by the Chinese minister. I was greatly amused to find my British Columbia friends there sipping their cocktails quite unembarrassed. I wondered how they were going to square themselves with the Chinese, our gallant allies, when they went back to British Columbia and told them, "You are good enough to fight the Japanese but you are not good

(See "DEBATE" P. 4)

Japanese Canadians On London's Voters' List

LONDON.—(CP)—C. J. F. Ross, returning officer for London constituency, said that the voters' list in the riding included the names of 75 Japanese who had come to the city from western Canada during the last few months. He said: "These people are Japanese of Canadian birth who have been residents of London since June 30 (the date of issue of the writ of election), and are entitled to vote.

Violent Thunderstorm Brings Moisture Relief To Southern Alberta

LETHBRIDGE.—The worst electrical thunderstorm in three decades of Lethbridge history struck southern Alberta district last week, giving much needed moisture to break the long drought in the sugar beet areas.

In the city of Lethbridge weary linemen continued to make repairs to the city's light and power distribution system.

Raging for ten hours, the storm knocked out about 25 transformers, tore out one power line and left large sections of the city in darkness. Three industrial plants also lost their power during the storm but workmen completed repairs next morning to restore service.

"I've never known a more wicked electrical storm to strike Lethbridge in the 27 years I've been here, City Manager J. T. Watson told the city paper.

Airline operations in western Canada were temporarily halted by the storm.

Plans to start the Taber Cannery were postponed following the heavy rainstorm which, on the other hand, was welcomed by farmers throughout southern Alberta as Godsend to their fields following the hottest days of this season.

Iron Springs Tragedy

PICTURE BUTTE.—Edwin Shimoda, two-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Shimoda of Iron Springs, was drowned in an irrigation ditch on Sunday, July 4, reported the Picture Butte Progress this week.

Exchange Ship Coming This Summer Says Prime Minister

OTTAWA.—A ship will make a second exchange trip to Japan this summer to bring home nationals of Canada, the United States and one Latin American country, Prime Minister King said in the House of Commons this week.

They will be exchanged for Japanese in North America who wish to return to Japan, he added.

Mr. King made the statement during the discussion of external affairs estimates after telling [illegible] that negotiations were proceeding for the further exchange of nationals with Japan.

Mr. King said a repatriation ship will leave Japan shortly with Canadian, American, and South American nationals. Its journey to the Far East was announced some time ago.

Mrs. Booth to Visit Towns in August

VANCOUVER.—Mrs. C. V. Booth, placement officer for the B. C. Security Commission, who recently returned from eastern Canada where she met large numbers of Japanese located there, will be visiting the interior towns during the last two weeks in August.

She particularly wishes to meet relatives and friends of the young people who comprised the group who went east with her in May as well as those of others who had gone previously. She has many personal messages from Nisei who are desirous of having their families join them in Ontario and Quebec.

She is also anxious to meet all groups and individuals interested in eastern relocation. Through discussion, information may be made available which will expedite the carrying on of arrangements for another group movement early in September.

Editor Returns From Trip

KASLO.—Thomas Shoyama, Editor of The New Canadian, returned to Kaslo last Saturday following a month's trip through eastern Canada.

PROMISE OF DEPORTATION

Not In Interest Of Prisoners

OTTAWA.—(CP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King asked members of the House of Commons pressing him for a promise to deport all Japanese from Canada after the war, if they thought such an announcement in the interests of Canadian soldiers and civilians now in Japanese hands.

He preceded that question with a statement that in the absence of consultation with the United States, where a similar problem existed, and because the war was still far from over, he could make no definite commitment to those who wanted him to give a pledge that Japanese would be sent home when the war is over.

Gordon Graydon, **Progressive Conservative House Leader, said that there would be many in Canada who would look upon this attitude as a form of appeasement.**

"I can assure my honorable friend that the Government has nobody to appease," Mr. King retorted.

"I ask him if any such action such as is proposed would be welcomed by the Canadians in Japanese hands? It is all very well to speak lightly of these matters having in mind politics in British Columbia and other parts of Canada."

"Does my honorable friend say I have my mind on politics?" asked Mr. Graydon.

"Yes," Mr. King replied. "Any mention of appeasement today is for political ends. He (Mr. Graydon) knows [illegible] the significance of the word "appeasement" to the public mind."

Mr. Graydon said his mind was not on politics and he meant nothing significant by his use of the word, and Mr. King said he should be more careful in his choice of words.

The New Canadian

P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

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Common Sense

Although the Dominion Government does not give an official statement as to the future of the Japanese Canadians, nevertheless its actions continue to give added assurance that everything possible is being done to resettle evacuees in positions outside of British Columbia, permanently.

A few months ago we had occasion to comment on an order of the Alberta Government which rescinded a provincial order imposed at the beginning of the year which prevented a person of the Japanese race from purchasing beer or liquor in Alberta. We called it "Sign Post at the Way."

Since then many sign posts, some noteworthy and some insignificant, have come along. Last week from Manitoba came a whole galaxy of sign posts which, not lifting the restrictions entirely, still eased the situation a great deal, and perhaps much more important still, gave an added faith to the Japanese Canadians that their future is in Canada, and that responsible leaders of the government view the situation wholly from this angle.

The Japanese people throughout Canada are now in a position where they are shaping their happiness to come, in a position where they can do most good — or most harm — for themselves and their children. In receiving privileges, we must exercise extreme caution that they are not violated. Writes in a reader from Okanagan Centre; Gatherings have been suspended for the time being to avoid misunderstanding with the Occidental people of the district.

Common sense, such as this is what is needed. No one, not even the government wishes to order people to do this or do that. It is only when it is absolutely necessary for the good of the country that orders are issued, as during the last four years and especially during the last year, we have come to know.

Additional sign posts will come our way if we exercise common sense in our daily lives and remember, though we may regard ourselves as Canadians first and last and our every movement, action and thinking may be regulated by it, these are still extraordinary times and we must conduct ourselves accordingly.

Life magazine in its July 5 number listed the names of 12,987 American soldiers, sailors and marines who gave their lives in action with the enemy during the first eighteen months of war. Sharp-eyed readers discovered the name of Taro Migita, Honolulu, among them . . . At least one nisei, from Texas is reported a prisoner of war captured by the Japanese while several others have died in uniform, either in combat maneuvers, accidents or of illness . . . A Reader's Digest article claims the American Indians with 15,000 servicemen out of a total population of 400,000 have the largest percentage of any U.S. racial group in uniform. Approximatey 9,000 nisei from both the mainland and the Hawaiian Islands are in the services from a total population of less than 300,000, a third of which are non-citizens and therefore unacceptable to the armed forces. —Pacific Citizen.

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High and Low

By R. I.

A Visit

Down on the road to Vimy Park in Kaslo lives a petite old lady in the neighborhood of seventy years. White-haired, wrinkled, a slightly bent back, made smaller by age, she carries an honorable Scottish name. But what makes her an unusual person in more than one way, is the fact that by origin she is Japanese.

One day a few weeks ago, we went down to visit her. Sammy, the little boy who took us down, walked in and introduced us as "The New Canadian people are here." Not knowing what The New Canadian was, she came to the door and called, "Come in Canadians." It was most appropriate greeting and we went in as Canadians to chat to another Canadian in a Canadian home.

Seating ourselves around the radio which, if not modern, still continued to give excellent reception for which the Miyashita boys, of which Sammy was one, came down every Saturday to listen to the Hit Parade, we had our chat.

Said she, Radio very nice thing. She spoke only English in a quaint manner, distinct and pleasant to listen to. We agreed heartily. But funny thing, she continued, I no understand radio if he talk too fast. We nodded back sympathetically. Sammy turned the dial and caught the latest tune with its blaring trumpets, horns, clarinets and throbbing drums in all its jive, and she, with her age nodded appreciably and tapped her feet in the approved hep manner.

Looking at her, I could not help but wonder if this was assimilation, for here was a lady who had been in Kaslo for over half a century, coming here when she was a girl of nineteen. Her husband, who had been a miner, had died a couple of years ago and now she lives alone in her modest home with her cat, her rabbits and her garden. Regularly she goes up the hill to the cemetery to visit her husband's grave.

Taking out a tin box, she took out a cigarette and began puffing away with pleasure. My companion joined her and she asked me, You smoke too. I nodded negatively. Good boy, she said, smoking no good.

One time, I remember, she continued, I bet my friend, he used to live next door, that I stop smoking, I think it easy. We make the bet and I throw all tobacco into the stove. Everything all right for one, two days and then I want to smoke bad. So I go to him and say I have a friend who wants to smoke and borrow tobacco. All right, he says, and gives me tobacco. I close door tight, put my head near the stove and smoke, puffing into the stove. It taste fine . . . but he come in and catch me and I lose bet. Hard to stop smoking, so you no start. Looking at the glowing end of her cigarette, she laughed heartily at the advice she was giving me.

Soon our talk wandered around to the Japanese evacuated to Kaslo. She did not welcome them as much as she had done at first, she told us. Before evacuation, she had told all her friends what nice people the Japanese were. But since coming here, they had taken her flowers, had poked inquisitively and rudely through her rooms, had tried to question her financial status and other personal matters. Now, when the Kaslo people say something against the Japanese people, she cannot say anything for them.

People who bother me, she said, all come from one place on the coast. I no like them, she said emphatically. I no like the old woman. Sammy, he, his brother, sister, all right. You, all right, you no ask same question all the time. When I come . . . how you come . . . how much money I have . . . what I do . . . I tell people you have no worry about me. If I have nothing to eat, I have lots of greens outside, I have rabbits . . . and shaking her white head, she stroked the arched back of the cat rubbing against her legs.

It was getting late. We stood up to go. Come again, she invited. We went home after visiting this Japanese lady who could not talk Japanese, who could not read Japanese but still read the Japanese version of the Bible with ease and precision. We liked her and hoped that the people would be more considerate of her from now on. Yes, we liked her.

Kaslo Tuberculin Test Shows 8 Per Cent -- 60 Per Cent in 1930

By YASUKO YAMAZAKI, KASLO PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE

Tuberculosis! What unknown fear this word holds for the general public. Long ago our ancestors called this disease phthisis which means "wasting," or consumption; but today it is more accurately termed tuberculosis. It strikes everyone regardless of race, sex, or class distinction. Resistance of some degree is developed only by age and by maintenance of good nutrition.

In B.C. between 500 and 600 people are dying annually. Although in every age group the toll is heavy, the age group 15 to 40 contains the greatest number of deaths from tuberculosis, and only few school children die of the disease. But because tuberculosis begins in childhood and takes years to develop, it is in this group that the disease is looked for, rather than among the older folk. The deaths which occur in the year 15 to 40 and later are the results of the infections obtained in the years 5 to 20.

60% REACTION

Thirteen years ago the first tuberculosis survey of Japanese school children was made in Vancouver, B.C. by the City Health Board and the Japanese Health Clinic. At that time 60% of the school children tested had a positive reaction which showed that infection, active or otherwise, was present. This meant that the Japanese ranked second highest in this dread disease.

Through the intensive campaigns and vigilance of the doctors, nurses and welfare workers, this percentage dropped in 10 years' time to 15 - 20% which meant that it was almost the same as the white population. To keep the rate low, many difficulties had to be surmounted but due to the help of the City Health Board and the few Japanese public health-minded people this was done. Now, however, the evacuation has disrupted this work seriously and all the hard work of 10 years will be undone unless proper steps are taken to prevent such a downfall.

Last month in the City of Kaslo all Japanese school children had the tuberculin test, not by injection but by the new Vollmer patch method. It was gratifying to note that the percentage was 8 per cent. However as Kaslo has only a small percentage of the Japanese population, this same survey should be done in all the evacuation centres. It is the only way of discovering new cases and keeping tuberculosis under control. Not only will the Japanese people be benefited but the entire country will be a healthier place. It will mean less expense to the government to prevent, rather than care for patients year after year in a sanitorium.

MANY ARE PROTECTED

Because a child has a positive reaction, it does not always mean that he has the active disease. If the x-ray shows any damage, an extensive investigation follows to trace the source of infection. In this way unknown cases are discovered and proper steps are taken to prevent further infection. It is well to know if a child has been exposed so that precautions may be taken to prevent serious trouble later. By protecting one, many are protected. That is why the fight against tuberculosis must be kept up.

Take the case of B's family. A survey was made at school where three of B's children were attending. There it was found that two of the three children had positive reactions. The school nurse followed up the case in the usual manner and after much investigation found that about 10 years previously an aunt suffering from tuberculosis stayed with the family for some time. She had infected the father but he did not show any symptoms until recently. He however thought that he had asthma so did not see his physician immediately. Upon x-raying the family it was found that the father had tuberculosis, the mother was infected but showed no signs of illness, the oldest child with a positive reaction also had tuberculosis, the second child also with a positive reaction had an infection which was healed, and the youngest was in perfect health. Thus one person may spread the disease to many others before the true source is discovered, hence the value of the survey can be seen.

It is th failing of the Japanese public to shun tuberculosis which makes it difficult to keep a check on the disease and hard for those afflicted with the same. Why be so small-minded and show such ignorance? The sick ones need all the help possible to regain their health and once more become useful citizens in the community. Others need protection from the disease.

CHANCE OF CURE

Often one hears thoughtless remarks or sees acts of cruelness which hurts the other suffering fellow. Such remarks as "Oh he has TB., he's no friend of mine" or "She had TB. and was in the Sanatorium so I won't have her here with me" hurts the sensitive feelings of one who does not know where to turn for guidance and help. This only turns the individual into an introvert who tries to hide the sickness until usually when the case is discovered it is far too advanced and is serious. Then, too, in the meantime all the dangerous contacts have been made and infection spreads farther to the innocent ones. Usually too when tuberculosis is discovered in the family instead of turning for help to the proper authorities, often the members deny any illness because they are so afraid of the cold reactions of their neighbors and friends. This only prolongs the chance of a cure when a cure is possible.

What can the general public do to help prevent the spread of tuberculosis? Every individual can gain knowledge about tuberculosis so as to deal with the disease intelligently. This can be done by reading pamphlets put out by the Provincial Board of Health, attending lectures sponsored by the same and seeing educational films when they are shown in the community. **Cooperation at all times between the individual and those working against tuberculosis must be had to the utmost. Above all every community can see that it is up to the other communities in anti-tuberculosis activity. As Disraeli said, "The most expensive thing any community can do, is to do nothing about public health."**

ACROSS CANADA

The Hutterites

Raymond, Alta.

On the streets of Lethbridge and Raymond, one will meet strange "hakujin" people attired in black suits and black hats, known as the Hutterites. They have colonies established south of Raymond, in Winnipeg, and various other sections of the prairie and often hundred families live together as a community. Originally living in Germany, they were exiled from that country for opposing militarism. They went to Mexico and gradually migrated throught the United States into Canada. They are still opposed to being called up for military service.

These people lead simple lives, strive to eliminate waste and are almost self-sufficient, making their own foodstuffs, clothes and shoes. In majority of cases, they make their living by growing wheat. In the colony they have their own storage for agricultural produce, their own lodging houses, their own schools and halls for religious activities. They have a community cookery and a large mess hall in which they all eat together. All married men seem to wear mustaches and beards.

There is another similar group known as the Mennonites, some of whom are working on the sugar beet farms in southernmost part of Manitoba. These people are strongly opposed to racial discriminatory treatment and the fact that they would do almost everything to support the country except military service is their distinctive feature.

* * *

A Visit to Walker's Landing

KASLO, B.C.

On the friendly invitation of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Brown, affectionately known as "the Browns" by the people of the Kootenay Lake area, I was a guest of their home at Walkers Landing a few weeks ago.

Leaving Kaslo on the boat "Moyie," the sight of the town backdropped by the high mountains and fronted by the smooth placid waters of the lake, I could not help but indulge in a few "wakas" although I cannot say that I am a poet.

Koyo yuku fune yori meguru
Kaslo no ah wareni moshi fude motenaba.

Riding on the lake boat and seeing the beauty of Kaslo, I wished I were an artist to catch the beauty.

Kiouku zero mine no hazamani
tachinoboru kiri ma kashiko ni mata koko ni miyu.

Between high peaks among the valley, the misty hazy clouds rise slowly upwards.

Fukamidori konoma ni iye wa
koko kashiko tatsuya kemuri no yugure no sora,

Among the dark green of the trees, houses stand here and there and smoke rises from their chimneys to the evening sky.

When our boat reached Walker's Landing about 7:15 in the evening, a 12-year old girl and her father were on the wharf to welcome me. They took me up to their house on the hill by the lakeside and the mother of the family came down half-way to greet me. Oh . . . what warmhearted people they were! They made me feel as if I had been acquainted with them for many years.

At the supper table we exchanged pleasant conversations and they will be in my memory for the rest of my life. A small cottage situated not far from the home was supplied to me as the lodging for the night.

Their home is 81 acres, they told me, of which 30 acres is cleared. On the land there are the home, a cottage for the guest, a shop for Mr. Brown, a playhouse for the girl, a chicken house, a shack for the goat and a green house. The rest of the land is orchard, flower garden and vegetable garden.

In the living room of their house I noticed that there were many books in the shelves. Among them were quite a number of the recent books. A toy of an Oriental boat picked up by Mrs. Brown in her travels in the Orient before her marriage was also displayed in the glass case. I found later that Mr. Brown was a mechanical engineer by profession.

The topic of Mrs. Brown's conversation touched on the problems of human society . . . it touched on religion, intermarriage and educational problems.

Mentioning the principles of education, Mrs. Brown said that the aim of education should be a firm grounding in the art of reasoning.

The Browns were Quakers by religion and I found myself agreeing with them on many points. The people of this religion do not indulge in many formalities and they are always conscious of God in their daily lives trying in every way possible for the happiness of all people. In carrying this out, they realize that they must make many small sacrifices but they are prepared for this. With this kind attitude, I thought, truly religion can be the light for all human beings for a happier world.

At the present time the leaders of the world and countless other people are pondering over the post war world. As part of the people of the world, we, the Japanese too have to think deeply about the world in which there has to be peace and happiness for all.

—MRS. K. TANAKA

* * *

Manitoba Thinning

LaRochelle, Man.

I made a pleasant discovery the other day when I met a neighbor, Mr. Ikeda who is 70 years old, single, well and hearty. Mr. Ikeda had worked for 10 years on an American sugar beet farms in his younger days and he told me that the thinning should be started in the 4-leaf stage.

Thus I requested permission from the growers to commence thinning at that stage and we began operations on June 1 while the north wind still blew. Since the eldest son was visiting some friends that day we, that is my 16-year old boy, 18-year old daughter and a 50-year old man who was myself, went to work.

Working from 8 in the morning till 6:30 at night, the first day we worked as follows:

Son, 4 rows; daughter, 2½ rows; myself, 2 rows.

Mother brought out the lunch for us and helped us with half a row and we accomplished 10 rows, which was one more than our 9-row acre. We earned about eleven dollars that day.

The four rows thinned by my son were half mile long which made the total distance he worked over 2 miles long. That sounds like hard work and it is hard, but for the young people it is a splendid system for building up perseverance and fortitude.

—TAKATSU

From coast to coast

NISEI VOICES

By F. J. K.

Hamilton, Ont.

Here I am in this beautiful city of Hamilton and am I lucky. I am perfectly contented here, my work is easy and my employer is grand. A woman comes three times a week to do all the heavy work. At present she is doing the spring house cleaning and closing down most of the rooms which only numbers twenty-six not including the halls. Fortunately, I got the guest bedroom and a large bathroom adjoining it, and also a sitting room downstairs equipped with a large radio, three easy chairs, radiators, long buffet table, desk with lamp shade and chair. This is where I can entertain and it is well situated.

I'm writing this in this room and listening to the radio at the same time. My bedroom is beautiful, done in cream and pale green and it was recently decorated so it is up to the minute in fashion. The ceiling is cream and the three sides of the wall are plain green but the fourth side is stripped green. Of course, the floor is hardwood covered with a beautiful thick rug and the dressing table are oak. The lamp stand on the table is made of glass and topped with a green lamp shade. Oh yes . . . the bed is single and oooooh . . . is it soft and comfortable. The bedspread and the curtains are of white chenille-like material. There is also an easy chair and a stool which is an antique.

The closet is modernistic with a hat shelf with hat stands and shoe racks. This room overlooks the beautiful garden and so does the bathroom. The bathroom is done in white tile but I won't go into details except that there is a large enamel makeup dressing table and a bureau to put all my uniforms. I certainly do live in style.

The house is three storeys high, but the third floor is completely closed down and part of the second floor is also closed. I don't dust the rooms every day — only once in three days. Don't have to make her bed and no heavy washing, just serviettes and underclothings—the rest go to the laundry so I have much time on my hands that I take the whole afternoon to rest.

Isn't it grand! My appetite is so good that I eat like a pig and rest in the afternoons and keep regular hours so I should gain all that poundage back I lost in B.C. After working in that interior town hospital and keeping up all those hectic hours, this is paradise!

Yesterday, being Thursday, I went with my friends to the Y.W.C.A. to meet Mrs. Booth and we had a pleasant time and had supper there. The girls take turns in cooking the supper and most of them turn up around 5:30 p.m. and we sure did have lots of fun. Mrs. Booth was the guest of honor at a concert that followed put on by the girls. It sure was well and all the other Canadian girls thought so too. Hamilton seems to be a very nice place according to everyone here.

I almost forgot to tell you that I was met at the station by Miss Coller of Y.W.C.A. She's a very friendly person and does much to help the newcomers to Hamilton.

This Thursday we girls are going for a beach party from 4:30 and I am anticipating a grand time. Also going to a dance on July 1st.

(The above article is a letter written by a recently 'went east' Nisei girl to her folk in B.C. It describes her new surroundings which, to say the least, is surprising. It was not intended for publication at all, but we are quite sure, many readers of these columns will enjoy the letter.

Writes in Sumi Mitsuwaka from Carey, Manitoba: "I enjoy reading the column "Nisei Voices."

Next week we introduce Miss K. K. from London, Ontario, in a piece of writing which we have titled, "One Afternoon.")

The Ol' Professor

By C.B.S.

It was a starry evening when I scuffed down the well-populated Lovers' Lane. I was on my way to the Ol' Professor's abode, with the gleam of the stars and the breeze in my eyes. As I smartly veered to the left, I knocked into two lovebirds cooing and cuddling under the dusky shade of the elms. These fervid cuddles and coos were not unusual among the verdun foliages of Lovers' Lane. However, profusely apologising for the abrupt intrusion, I conducted a hasty retreat, well aware of the dirty looks jabbing at my buttocks.

Egad, Gerry. I promised to convoy Gerry down Lovers' Lane this evening. Dear, sweet Gerry . . . short, saucer-eyed, a bit silly Gerry. But when those sly glances with those innocent saucer-eyes reflects in the radiant rays of the moon, brrrr . . . Oh, boy! But 'forget for tonight' is not Gerry . . . so onward to the professor.

The familiar and piquant tap-tap-tap of the typewriter against my ears as I approached the Ol' Professor's lonely abode. As heretofore I entered 'sans' ceremony and thumped into the well-used armchair . . . reserved chair for the special guests, said the Professor once, as if he tolerated any special guests. The Professor continued typing. He seldom, if ever, gave anyone a decent welcome but this outrageous breach of etiquette did not seem anomalous or indecorous when committed by him. As a result of our long acquaintance, I well know of his intense dislike of being unnecessarily interrupted while engrossed in his studies and by the furious way he was pounding those keys, he definitely would not be taking notice of me for the next half hour—deliberately or otherwise. Knowing this, I nibbled at my pipe and gazed at the familiar and well-filled bookshelves.

As a matter of fact, the four walls were filled with books. Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," Macaulay's "History of England," Plato's "Republic," Freud's "Basic Writings," Boswell's "Samuel Johnson," Hesketh Pearson's "G.B.S.," Aristophane's "Plays" . . . to give you a bit of an idea of his systematized library. I fancied myself as rather literary inclined, but I'm afraid my library —I flatter myself here—is 'chicken feed' compared to his.

My gaze wandered back to the Professor, who at the moment was meticulously rearranging his books, his papers, his pencils, his rubbers, and his typewriter. A cherished briar pipe dropped from his sensuous lips; his wiry black hair hung unkept, for he morbidly disliked haircuts; he was as usual stuffed into his familiar sweat shirt, of which he possessed an army of colors; his corrugated brow, which wore imprints of solving thousands of cross-word puzzles; these inconsistent qualities denoted a singular mixture of senility and youth. But he was by no means old, for his identification card showed "born August 11th, 1900. With attributes to his profundity, to his use of unexpected and unheard of words to his pedagogic and mock-sombre conversations, had earned him the appellation the "Ol' Professor" among his intimates—extremely few, he admitted—and acquaintances.

"Crane, what is your opinion of the present school system in the various interior towns?" he asked. Ol' gad, I thought, for I had hopes of discussing the feminine species of the towns. The Professor at times indulged in discussions dealing with the biological aspects of the feminine species with inimitable gusto, which undoubtedly gave the impression that he was eccentric.

However, I, as one of the "pathetic pedagogue pretentiously presiding over the socially pathetic ones . . ." to quote him, I could not allow him to criticize my fellow colleagues. Thus, assuming a sober countenance I countered:

"Well, Professor, I must admit the school system at the present is not yet up to the standard. The lack of text-books, the lack of school rooms, the lack of blackboards and other inconveniences have hampered our effort to bring the schools up to the required standards."

The Professor's eyes twinkled, and they seemed to say mockingly, "Rawther, ol' chap."

"It seems, Crane, rather ludicrous that the teachers, such as you are, should attempt to instruct our younger generations 'sans' the comprehension of the English grammar. I shall admit that you, through a decade of brute repitition, have acquired more knowledge of the English grammar than your pupils. However, this does not warrant that you are capable of teaching English. When so many of the so-called teachers of the various interior towns carelessly and perhaps through constant use of incorrect grammar unknowingly use such infantile phrases as "Oh gee," "Oh yeah," "Darn you anyway," "He's a nice guy," "Hiya" . . . if the necessity of correct education was not so profoundly serious this arrant incompetence would be a "whooping joke." I am certain, Crane, that you and the other so-called teachers are quite capable of improving their English to the extent where they would be capable of conversing without the assistance of the aforesaid phrases. Such improvement shall undoubtedly do justice to their salaries and to their titles. I assure you that the essence of education is the comprehension of the language. If one desires to understand the integrity of a country, they must first understand its language."

What could I say? But remembering Brutus' "There are tides in the affairs of men and if taken at its flood . . . ," I propounded one of the juiciest questions in my specialized field, "Feminology." "What is your opinion of the Nisciettes, Professor?" I asked. I assure you, he is not a woman-hater as many are led to believe. He smiled rather wryly, but still a smile. In his deep rolling manner of speaking he said, "Why, Crane, I believe I gave you my opinion several times." To this I agreed, but it was for the general readers. Again that awry smile.

"The Nisciettes lack the initiative, the courage and the determination to overthrow the onerous and dogmatic domination of the Isseis. Nisei fear their parents, they fear society, they fear money, they fear customs, they fear traditions, they fear criticisms. Through these fears they lose the command of their capacity to reason and thus become insular, menial, dogmatic and ingratiating. Wipe that smirk off your face, Crane," he said, "this fact is relevant to you smug Nisei, too."

The manners of my fellow Nisei leaves me no alternative but to admit that I listened and hung my head in shame that I am a Nisei.

Undoubtedly this "bland" effrontery infuriates you readers. It took my breath away, yet I cannot hold malice towards this man for I admire him. Through his pedantic veneer and through his intolerable [illegible], lurks fortitude and the indomitable perseverance. However [illegible] this man [illegible] I know that we Nisei are [illegible] lacking the [illegible] qualities of the Ol' Professor. Perhaps throughout the interior towns there are Nisei who possess some, if not at all, the qualities of the Professor.

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

To these Nisei I say:

Step forth, ye mighty and dead, step forth and [illegible] on the world [illegible] to you, each and very—"This is a man."

Form Hot Springs Group

[illegible] year. The [illegible] was recently organized following a meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. Aoki. Membership is open to all Nisei in the community and others interested. The membership now numbers fifty and many more are expected from the [illegible] district.

Tad Aoki, well-known U.B.C. graduate heads the society as acting president. Others on the executive are:

Kimi Sugamori, secretary; Tom Kanna, treasurer; Tats Aoki, boys' sport convener; Susie Oshiro, girls' sports convener.

Tad Aoki, Hiro Kanashiro, Toshi Sugamori and Alice Kanna were selected as the committee to draft a constitution both in English and Japanese for the group.

Regular meetings will be suspended during the [illegible] an ambitious sport program is being planned for the summer during the [illegible] periods.

POSITIONS

● Mr. R. H. Davis, The Silo, Fonthill, Ontario, wishes to employ two Japanese maids for general housework. Each maid will receive $40.00 salary per month to start.

There are four adults in the family, and two rooms and bath for the employees' own use.

"SHOYAMA"

(Continued from Page 1)

[illegible] origin, now employs fifty men in Northern Ontario and is seeking more. In Toronto, which lifted its hands in protest a year ago, many Nisei are busy fashioning with brain and muscle the sinews of war alongside other Canadians. In south-western Ontario farmers are anxious to establish Japanese families in good homes on their own farms, where a year ago they could countenance only single young men confined to guarded camps.

* * *

The outlines of the new world in the "East" then are seen in the widely scattered areas over which evacuees have been distributed; in the varied range of occupations they are establishing themselves in; and in the fact that those with clearly proven ability and character are gradually breaking down barriers of prejudice to find positions suitable to their inclinations.

"CUSTODIAN"

[illegible] B.C. Security Commission Treasury, he said.

PERISHABLE GOODS SOLD

Except for property which comes directly with the application of the Consolidated Regulations respecting Trading with the Enemy, no property other than that classed as perishable had been arbitrarily sold, Mr. MacPherson said.

Automobiles subject to depreciation had been so classified and were sold, subject to charges for the rental of the Hastings Park compound, insurance, and appraisal costs.

Fishing boats and fishing nets in storage were also sold, as well as stocks of goods in various stores.

AUCTION OFF CHATTELLS

Disposition of the large amounts of chattells and personal property left within evacuated districts has not yet been fully settled.

Where moveable, these could be shipped to the owners if they so wished, but it is expected that large quantities of goods such as furniture would be disposed of by public auction.

Books and personal effects would not be included in such sales, it was indicated, while special consideration would be given to the property of religious organizations and community institutions.

"DEBATE"

(Continued from P. 1)

enough to have the vote in British Columbia.

Mr. MITCHELL: I say, as I said last year, that it is not going to be said about me or my department while I am in charge of the policy of handling Japanese people that we will depart one iota from the kind of treatment of human beings that characterizes the British people and has given them the reputation they enjoy in this world. Let that be clearly understood.

I think it is fair to say that in considerable part the fact that we have the amount of sugar that we have at the moment is owing to the manner in which the government and its agencies worked in getting the Japanese people to go into the sugar beet fields in Manitoba, Ontario and Alberta.

At the moment the policy of this dominion is, first, to keep the Japanese out of the protected areas in British Columbia or in any other province. Second, to find useful work for them so that they will be self-supporting. I think that is a sound policy. While it is not a glamorous policy, and one cannot make emotional speeches about it, it is a constructive policy.

When one considers the size of Canada, 23,000 people on a [illegible] Canada is part of a continued [illegible] hardly more than pebbles on the beach. If there can be that degree of decentralization or dispersal, I do not think even my good friends in British Columbia will worry.

Fourth, to see that the Japanese behave themselves, but to treat them fairly if they carry out the regulations as laid down by the government. The next is the international aspect, but I have dealt with that already.

A copy of the House of Commons Debate for Wednesday, June 30, 1943, may be obtained for 5 cents by writing to the King's Printer, Ottawa, Ontario.

● Mr. David W. MacKeen, Ottawa, wishes to secure a Japanese couple to look after his country home at Shadowbrook, Aylmer Rd., Hull, P.Q., which is only 18 minutes from the centre of Ottawa by street car. The house is equipped with all modern electrical and other conveniences, and the couple would have a bed-sitting room and separate bathroom.

The salary to start is $80.00 per month plus board and lodging and will increase to $100.00 after three months satisfactory service.

There are four children in Mr. MacKeen's family, ages fourteen, eleven, eight and six years.

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日本人選出の委員長にやらせる

プリンストン第四キャンプ便り

(プリンストン第四キャンプ通信)六月十四日各ハウス代表者とキャンプ委員の懇談會を開催 △委員―青谷、南原、川口正喜、石、渡邊 △ハウス代表―若林、金重、田中、木寺、鮫島、齋藤、須藤、川口房三、林の諸氏が出席しキャンプ委員會の權限強化其他の件を協議しての結果が次の如く發表された。

(一)ハウスの廻りの仕事はキャンプ委員長指揮の下に行ひアウトサイドの仕事はキャンプのホーマン指揮の下に働く

(二)給料は昨年通り最低三十仙とする

(三)野菜園をつくり專任のガーデナーを二名附ける

(四)ソフトボールグラウンドを手のすき次第つくる

右の交渉に當つてホーマン側では日本人就働者の申込みを強く拒み遊びしてかサウンデッドポリスを呼び物議が起りかけたがポリスのさばきで右は日本人側の嘆願であつて何も騷ぎを起さうとしたのではない事が明白となりホーマンは其の責任を負つて辭任した。尚右の懇談會ではベースボール部を設置してキャンプで管理する事やキャンプの事につき相當の犠牲を拂つて努力してくれてゐる委員長に謝意を呈する事(一同よりコレクションを集めて委員長に渡しておき必要の都度使用して貰ふ事になつてゐる)なども決定した。

△人事消息―大塚義春氏はヘントウセンの爲第一キャンプで靜養中だつたが十八日歸來、村田義助、村田春雄、舟本渉、柴重忠、川村克巳、市田貫の諸氏が第一キャンプより移動して元氣で就働中、下平貞長氏は第一キャンプへ移轉

新幹部決定

グリンウッドの日本人委員會

(グリーンウッド通信六月廿日)日本人委員會第三回定期總會を開催諸報告や協議が行はれた後新役員を次の通り選出した

大岡正二、田坂鹹三、松葉辰松、赤井嘉四郎、汐見彦太郎、青木藤一郎、那須文吉、櫻彦太郎、阿田木彌藏、濱口光次郎、竹本鶴吉、小西彌太郎、谷澤龍藏、黒山辰次郎、竹野武次、村松次郎、田端三郎、清水紋次郎、清水元次、朝比奈善一、林定吉、遠藤重春、向井彦三郎、三木一太郎、竹中彌平、磯村鶴雄

總いて廿四日幹部互選會を開き次の通り決定した(委員長には瀬崎文七氏が當選したが同氏は辭退)

△委員長、竹本鶴吉△副委員長[illegible]會計、汐見彦太郎△書記長、田坂鹹三郎△幹事、大岡正二△[illegible]委員、谷澤龍藏、清水光次、竹野竹次△特別委員、竹内鶴吉、栗田貫夫

カズローの日系校修業式

學校名は全生徒から懸賞募集して『クートネーレーキスクール』と決定

カズローの日系兒童學校の修業式は先週金曜日擧行され信夫校長から次の諸生徒に成績勲勉の賞狀が授與された。(數字はグレード)

(一)清水グレース(二、エー)吉満マリナ(三)梅月マージョリー(二、ビー)松崎とき子(三)[illegible](四)藤村みよ子(五)西田かる(六)杉浦ネリー(七)井上きよ子(八)清水ヴイクター

尚かねて生徒から募集中だつた校名の決定も『クートネー・レーキスクール』と發表された當選者は神田マリアン、梅月ビリー兩生徒で、ミッションのローヒード監督から賞品が授與された。式は信夫校長が司會して一イ校のマカーサー校長其他の教師やローヒード監督、父兄後援會の清水會長、ミセス・テーラー、ローヒード氏らが祝辭を述べたが總てはテキパキと運び盛に開かで氣持のよいものであつた

工藝品の展覽會

カズローの『クートネー・クラフト・ショップ』では七月二十三日(金曜)から二十五日の日曜まで三日間工藝品の展覽會を開催して午後一時から四時まで(日曜は二時から)一般に公開すると共に製作品を賣る事になつた。

死亡

▲ニューデンヴアーの有馬長三氏三女玉子さんは病氣療養中だつたが七月五日死去八日葬儀を執行

アドレス知りたし

荷物の事につき以下五氏の現住所知りたし―宮本第十、三角条雄、岡部佐久間、梅月豊太郎、町田貫吉

坂木雪藤 House No. 107, Lillooet, B.C.

▲サンドンの宮内氏は和文書籍を求めてゐる、頁數の多いほどよく代價は四、五弗まで拂ふさうで所[illegible]

イタリーのシチリー島に聯合軍が上陸して進撃中

(聯合通信北阿聯合軍首脳本部發)米、英、カナダの聯合軍は七月九日イタリーのシチリー島に侵入、艦砲射撃のもとに百哩の沿岸に亘つて上陸に成功したとコンミュニケは發表してゐる。右に參加したカナダ軍の數は明らかにされてゐないが今次戰爭に於けるカナダ軍參加としては最大のものだらうと見られてゐる。これより先きイタリー側では爆撃されたシチリーの主要都市の一つたるトラパニに對し猛空襲を續けてゐると云はれてゐる。(右のシチリー島侵入に關して專門の觀測者はシチリーだけが聯合軍側が計畫してゐる上陸地點ではないこと及び同島の敵軍は四十萬と見積られてゐて然う易々と攻略できるものでなく困難なる長期の爭鬪を覺悟せねばならぬと言つてゐる。)

聯合軍は本週初めにシラクサ其他十ケ所の主要都市を占據し同島防衛のカギである北方メッシナ(イタリー本土と接續してゐる所)に向つて進撃しつゝある。此の進撃にはカナダ軍部隊も參加して居りノト占領はカナダ軍によつてなされたものである。

(ロンドン發)一九四一年五月英軍が撤退した地中海のクレタ島に對して英軍は七月初旬の夜に奇襲を試みドイツ軍の飛行機や飛行場を破壞して引揚げた。

カナダに在住するイタリー系人はイタリーが戰爭から手を引くやうに要請する同狀をつくつてサインを集めてゐるが『ファシストとナチスの支配から脱してイタリーをして戰爭から手を引かせよ。さすれば正義と眞のデモクラチックな平和は諸君のものである、ファシズム打倒のために聯合國と手をとつて進め』といふのがイタリー國民への呼びかけの要旨である。

(聯合通信重慶發)米國とカナダを訪問した宋美齢夫人は七月四日に米人操縦の飛行機で歸つて來たが昨年十一月十八日からの旅行で行程一萬五千哩、尚右の飛行機はインドから進路を誤つて危ふく日本軍占領地に着陸する所であつた

ニツポン空軍の訓練期短縮さる

(聯合通信ニューヨーク發)東京發のラヂオ放送は日本の空軍兵學校の訓練期間を三年から一年半に短縮した事を報じてゐるが之れは日本空軍が大損害を受けてゐる事を示すものである

(ホノルル發)東京爆撃米人飛行士の死刑事件が發表された當時キルビー兵營三千の日系兵士は多額の戰時公債を購入して日本軍部に對する彼等の憤戰心を表現したがハワイ在住の日本人一世及二世千七百名は同事件に對してはキルビー兵士と同樣な氣持を抱き一萬三百四十弗を獻金して東京バク撃に使用して貰ひたいとハワイ軍司令官リチャードソン中將に差出した右に關し日系代辯者は『獻金は自發的に行はれたもので我々は米人の如く戰ふものである』と述べた

(ワシントン發)米國政府の軍需生産局長ネルソンは五月中に於ける軍需生産の増加を見る事が出來なかつたが之れは重大問題であつて米國の歴史上最大の試練に吾々が會つてゐるとき此の重要なるグン需生産に片時も手をゆるめる事は出來ぬのだと主張してゐる

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忘れてはならぬ大切な遺し物
子孫の將來のために今日の苦闘を忍ぶ

マニトバ州ドミニオンシチー　三谷竹次郎

五月の初めにニューカナダアン社の梅月氏から近いうちに平原州の視察旅行に行くので立寄れるかも知れぬとの知らせを受け心待ちして居たところ十二日の午後赤川記者の案内で訪れて來られ久方ぶりに同胞の友情を温めたことであつた。

眞の教育者の態度

氏の今回の旅行は、吾々の移住地を親しく視察して爾後に對する指導方針の資料を得るの目的であるとは申すまでもなき事である。[illegible]に三四日間ではあつたが、その間[illegible]されるうちでアルバータを視察中第一に氏の脳裏に感ぜられた事は、元晩市の桝和學園長であつた青木先生がアルバータ州に於て教育に精勵して居られる事で青木氏の過去と現在とを對照して大いに感激して居られた。

誰しも知る如く青木先生はカナダに於ける日本語學校の教師としては最古参の一人で其の子弟の中からは數多の秀才も出で活動して居る。それはさて氏は青葉界に身を投じて來られた人である。たまたま時間のために氏として其の職責より身を遠ざからしめたことは誠に遺憾である。然るに氏は其の反動により、却て身を炎天燒くが如き曠野にさらし、ペンを持つ手にホーをとり活動して居られるをきく時、さすがは教育者として社會を指導するの精神は眞に模範とすべく、これぞ眞の教育者の態度であると衷心より敬意を表する次第である。

青木氏にはまだ一面識も得ない者ではあるけれども、氏の御子息たちも昨冬はロツキー山中の伐木場に就働されたときくとき、先生には最早相當の年齢であることが窺はれる。且つ又氏は過去に於ては農業には經驗無き人ではなかつたかと察せられる。その人が曠野に身を晒へ農具を手にして世の眠れる階級者を覺醒せしむべく齷齪して居らるゝ事は、恐らく氏の一生を通じての眞劍なる態度の現はれにはかならぬのだと察するのである。世人の常に口走る眞劍であるとか一生懸命であるとかいふ言葉は斯かる時にこそ使ふのではなからうか。

團結なれば何でも出來る
今こそ指導者の活躍を要する時

事は團結、協力によらず眞劍にやれば大抵の事はなし得る。あれ[illegible]ない、山は危險だ、野は[illegible]、川は出來ぬ、[illegible]は知らぬで何を言ふても結局は本統の眞劍[illegible]が足らないからだ。僕の子供にも[illegible]になる[illegible]がある。[illegible]女はピ[illegible]に[illegible]はその[illegible]を通る[illegible]の[illegible]るを[illegible]つた後に牛[illegible]が[illegible]ひだ[illegible]から[illegible]に雇はれハウスワークのかたはら其所の人達と共に二十頭餘りの乳牛のミルク搾りの手傳ひをせねばならなくなり最初のうちは怖々働いて居つたが段々に馴れて來て今年の春二三ケ月は野原に放牧してある二十幾頭もの牛を自ら追ふて行う事[illegible]んで賄ひ傍ら朝夕二囘のミルク搾りも[illegible]の手傳ひも受けずに續けて來た。[illegible]として我子を誉めるのではないが、是は眞劍であればこそ出來るのだ。

併し如何に眞劍になつても出來ない事は出來ない。今僕に鍬を捨てゝペンを持てと言ふた所で夫れは到底不可能な無理な相談だが、ペンを捨て鍬に持ち替べる事は青木先生が吾々に教示してくれた。そこでだ、過去に於て日會の幹部連を始め各地にも常に社會を指導して（時には騒がして）來てくれた有識者も相當に居る筈だ。それらの人物は今は一體何所にモグリ込んで居るのか、サツパリ頭をあげぬではないか。平常君達が主張し來つたところの社會指導とは今こそ必要なのだ。平和の時餘り必要でもない事に口角泡を飛ばして議論し自己の名譽を得んとするばかりが能ではない。今や吾々同胞は生死存亡、危機一髪の秋である。君達にして吾々の將來に横はる所の障碍を打破り民族の根底を永久に築かんとする誠意あるならば、徒らに群居安易の生活を事とせず、自個を捨て進んで鐵鎚を打ならし日々に階級の淵に沈まんとするあはれなる同胞を覺醒せしめよ。今や政府が計畫を進めつゝある配定住問題は吾人民族將來の運命を決するの大なる問題だ。君達にして此憂ひの念あるならば、率先して群衆を誘導しカナダの余地にわたり安居自活の道を開拓するの模範を示されよ。

涙ぐましき
二世男女の苦闘

近頃インテリアタウンの苦情をきくに一時的の假住居としては設備も完全に仕上り萬事に行き届き老幼男女の働き得ない者には生活費までも支給され不自由なく生活が出來るといふが、平原州に來てゐる吾等は好ましいやうな羨ましいやうな感じもする。

それに引きかへ吾等平原州に來てゐる者は昨年の春以來あらゆる辛酸をなめ苦鬪し續けて來てゐる事はインテリアタウンにゐる人達の想像であるか想像も及ばない程その苦勞を味ふて居る。特に第二世青年男女達の苦鬪は實に涙ぐましいまでの働きをしてゐる。又自由解放の天地とは言ふものゝ、時局により日本人なるが故に或一種の束縛も受けてゐる。（これは近きうちに緩和されやう）又移動者のうちでも雇主の誠實なる人は吾吾の立場を理解し同情を以て厚遇してくれる。しかし中には吾々の立場の弱點に付込んで自分のポケツトを肥やさんとする利己主義の人間も居る。――と云つた工合で決して一樣ではない。時にはコミッションの責任者を呼び又はポリスに訴へて解決しなければならぬ問題もおこる。決して〳〵安閑とした生活をして居るのではない。總てを忍從に忍從して、それこそ粉骨碎身といふ働きぶりである。

且又現在の吾々も假住居の屋はれ人で自分のホームでもなく落付のある生活ではない。何時なんどき移らねばならぬか明日の事も判るものではない。早く云へば流浪の旅の樣なものだ。併しそれだからといふて總てを打やり主義で浮腰の生活はして居らん。食用として乳牛も飼ひ鶏も養ひ豚も育て成るだけ實生活に進む所の練習――平原州に於ける農者として進むべき道を開く事を心掛けてゐる。

二世の前途を憂るものは
群居安易の生活を捨てよ
前途を暗黒にする隔離的な生活

斯ういふ事を聞かれる時インテリアタウンの人達は、それはさまでに苦心して行かねばならぬのならば寧ろインテリアの方が遙かに氣樂に暮せる。好んで苦勞はしたくないと言はるゝであらう。實際然りである。殊に僕の如き六十五歳にもなる老齢者は猶更然りだ。しかも僕だけなれば幾ら頑張り通して見ても百歳まで生きてるたところで後三十五年で一生は終る。けれども僕には子孫といふ大切な遺し物がある事を忘れてはならないのだ。此の子孫の將來は向後幾百年幾千年續くか。こゝに吾々そして眞劍に頑張つて働かねばならない[illegible]き苦鬪があるのだ。今日の苦鬪を忍び若き者と共に奮鬪の精神を養ふて居るのも其所に所以があるのだ。

現在カナダの日系二世達は三十歳前後の者が年長者だ。從つて彼等は未だ此の生存競爭のはげしい世相には餘り充分な經驗は持つてゐない、實地に慣れてゐる者は少い。そこに吾々親達は注意せねばならぬところがある。昨年この方彼等青年男女たちが此の地に來てあらゆる世相にブツつかり悪戦苦鬪を續け自活の道を開くべく一生懸命に働いて居る事は、やがては彼等の前途に大なる力と望みをもたらし得るであらう事を知るとき「可愛い子には旅をさせよ」で今の苦鬪は惡しとするに足らぬ。殊にも平常に於けるところの各國の人種ではいつも誠意を以て友誼を厚くし眞の日本人の價値を示すとき、縱し遲くとも其の融和は期せずして圖られ、それが遂には大きな強い力となつて世を支配する事ともなる。

今までのインテリアタウンの大きな惱みの兒童教育問題も一般の努力により校舍も完全に仕上り兒童たちの教育に全力を盡して居らるゝを聞く時同慶に堪へない次第である。而もこれを深く考へて見るとき（今は然うするより他に方法はなきにしても）せめて教師だけにても白人の有資格者であればと思はれる。先生たちが悉く日系人であるといふところに僕は少からぬ不安を懷くものである。教授さるゝ教師の學識上に於て更や劣るといふのでは決してない。それ〳〵充分に教養のある教育者として恥かしからぬ秀才の人々である事に相違はないと信ずる。

今日までビーシー州に於て各地の公學校に通學して育てられて來た彼等が、移動させられた事について其の幼稚なる頭に如何なる惡い影響を與へられてゐるかを想像する時、移動地に於て教師までが全部日系人のみの特殊的教育に於て學ばしむるの結果は、彼等は白人社會と隔離されて茲に日系人といふ一個の別天地を構成する事になり其の感情は永久に融ひ去る事の出來ない不同化の人種と見なされる第一世時代のそれよりも尚一層に將來の前途に暗黒の影伴を醸成させる事となりはしないだらうか。

斯く致する親子孫の前途を憂ふるならば一日も早く群居生活より離れて全カナダ何れの地にても安住の道を求め各地の公學校に通學をなさしむることこそ、將來の前途に曙光を[illegible]大なる幸福をもたらすものである事を僕は信ずるものである。

誠に親切なアーンスト氏
コミションのマニトバ代表に感謝

ビーシーセキユリテーコミッションのマニトバ代表フランク・アーンスト氏は實際親切な方である。多忙な身であるにも拘らず夜十時十一時までもかゝつて移住日本人の家庭を一軒々々見廻つて「なにか主人は何うだ、よくしてくれるか、不人情なところはないか」と色々訊ねてくれ、又他の日本人の樣子を話してくれたり恰も自分の兄弟のやうな温かさで接して下さる。色々な注文や頼みたいと思つてゐる事のある人は遠慮なく相談して狀態を良くして貰ふがよいと思ふ。アーンスト氏のやうな方がマニトバ代表として働いて下さると吾々日本人の家庭も今後ますます幸福になつて行くと信ずるが、何うか同氏が一日も長くコミション代表として働き下さるやう希望すると共にニユーカナデアンの讀者と各地に在住する諸氏の御參考に供する次第である。（マニトバ州マイナミ　湯原義一）

社告

▼スローカンシチーの本社代理に木下喜一氏を依頼しました。依つて木下氏には外川義雄君に配達其他一切の事を一任の事になりましたので同方面の愛讀者諸氏は何事も協力下さるやうに願ひます。

▼本紙廣告料……一行二十仙

▼本紙の經營の大部分は愛讀者諸氏の購讀料で賄つて居ります。何卒前金切れにならぬやうに御送金下さい。現金の場合は必ずレジスターして下さい。マネーオーダーは普通郵便で直接に願ひます

▼アドレス變更の通知には元のアドレスをも記して下さい。

ニユー・カナデアン

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の唯一の獨立不羈の週刊紙

購讀料一部十仙 一ヶ月四十仙 前金六ヶ月二弗 一ヶ年四弗

編輯兼發行人 生山[illegible]人
日本文編輯者 梅月高市
社員 近森庄太
同 伊權良一
工場専任 辻弘太郎

社説

今の時代の教育目標

社會の隣人と協力する態度

（左の一文は米國ユタ州トパズ轉住所の成人教育部長ベーン博士の所論の梗概である。）

○

昔、昔の大昔、未だ世界が蒙昧未開であつた時代に住んでゐた人類にとつて勞働といふものは、自ら土を耕へたり、巨大な古代の動物を殺したり、人妻を盗み取つたり、又自分たちより劣弱な種族を戰つて奴隷をいためたりする能力を持つことであつた。

米國に歐洲移民が移住し始めた時に、勞働ある者といはれてゐた者は、大体に於て手で物を作りあげる人々を指して云つたものであるが、その當時の移民生活に必要なものは、手製物で賄はれてゐたもので、そう云つた技術は、みな家庭で學んだと云ふものではなかつたのである。

米大陸への歐洲移民時代が相當に續いて、次に引續いて起つたのが、機械と商業の時代であつた。此の時代には、以前に手で作つてゐたものが機械にとつて換はられ、そこに蒸汽機や紡績機や、精巧な機械類や其の他の新しい機械物の發明が起つた時代で、機械をうまく使用し得た者が成功して金持となる事が出來、又一方、機械を扱ひこなす者は辛うじて賃金を得、それが勞働となつて有産階級に成り上り、その結果機械を買ひ入れて、それを使う人も使用できる不熟練な勞働者を雇ひ入れるといふ狀態を作り出したのである。

この機械時代に成功した生活を營まうとする爲には、先づ相當訓練された頭腦が必要とされてゐた。勞働者は機械を持つてゐる自分達の競爭者に對して餘程より機械でなくてはならない。又生産費を最低に切り下げるために餘程巧妙に勞働條件の賣り買ひをやらなくてはならない。又國内や外國市場に就いての充分の知識を持たなければならなかつた。尚又どんな物を人に買はせるか、又賣らないか、といふやうな事に就いての知識を持つてゐなければならなかつたのであつた。もう斯うなれば、自分の手で働くことは不必要になるのである。何故なれば、頭腦を使つて機械を完全に取りあつかへるとさへ出來れば、それは何百萬の熟練した手を取りかへたも同然となるからである。從つて或文筆家たちは「強盜のやうな事業家の跋扈した時代」といふやうに、此の時代を表現してゐるのである。

大小の差こそあれ、その渦中の求めたものは財産と權力とであつた。彼等の掲げたスローガンは、勞働者を安く使ひ、生産物を高く賣るといふことであつた。斯くの如き經濟の型を要求する時代に處するには、どうしても自分達の事業上の競爭者に對抗するために、どうしたらより拔け目のない搾取者になれるかといふ勉強をしなければならなくなるのである。然しながら、此の型の經濟が發展するといふことは、自然此の米國の基礎を作つてくれた祖父やフランス革命の愛國者たちが宣言したあの自由、平等、博愛の政治哲學と逆行する事になるのである。それで此の經濟的搾取を制するために吾々の政府は、事業家が「自分だけの知つた事だ」と云つた利己主義的な態度に、非常な關心を持つてきた。

一人の人間が他の多くの人を犠牲にして、自分だけの幸福を得るといふやうな自由は出來なくなつた。邊鄙地の土地を自由に得た時代は過去のものとなつた。數しい人間が都會地に詰かり集まるやうになり、そこで商賣をするにしても、市や州や政府地方機關のみならず隣人たちとも利害が生ずるやうになつたのである。斯くの如き米國人の織りなす生活の變化が米國の教育制度の上に新しき要求をかもし出すに到つた事は火を見るよりも明かな事である。

小賢い人間が法律の網の目をくぐつて、うつかりしてゐる人をだまして利益を貪るやうな可能性がピッタリと閉め切られてしまつてからは、世の成功人といはれるのは「強盜の樣な事業家」でもなく、又利己的な個人主義者でもなく、却て博愛主義的な人、即ち一般的利益を獲得するために他の人人と協力出來、且つ他人を利する事によつて自分も利することを職び、自覺するその人なのである。

「強盜の樣な事業家」が跋扈する時代の教育といふものは、其時代の要求に應じて利己主義を基礎にしたものに外ならなかつた。然し一人の生徒が他の競爭者たちよりも如才なく賢く立ち廻つたとしたら、彼は自分の目的に容易に達せられるといふ時代だつたのだ。

然しながら、斯うした教育に對する個人主義的なやり方は、吾々が生活してゐる現代の新しい協同時代には不適當なものであることは明かである。現代では、教育を眞面目に考へる生徒となるには、次のやうな心の持主にならなくてはならない。即ち、彼等は、自分たちより知識程度の劣つた朋友等を助けてやるといふ態度をとり、學校や、自分たちの住んでゐる社會の色々な活動計畫を、手に手をとつて協同してやるといふ精神に生きなくてはならない。

更に進んで一般社會の經濟問題や、政治問題と共に解決するといふことと、會合に於ける討論の仕方等を一しよに研究し合ふことで、又社會の發展のために重要と思はれる討議事項に對しては、輿論を喚起するといふ事なのである。

方、會ふ者、迎へ來てゐるもの[illegible]生徒たちにとつて[illegible]ざるものであ[illegible]めには、それ以上の[illegible]會の職人[illegible]しようとする[illegible]が要求される時代に、[illegible]れてゐるのである。

カナダ式教育とは

先頃擧行されたカズローの日系兒童學校の修業式は、誠にスナピりな氣持のよいものであつた。イ校長マカーサー氏其他の教師やコミションのローピード監督其他の來賓や父母達も招待されて出席して居たが、當然の事とは云へ式はあくまで學童中心のものであつた。そして總て兒童から募集してあつた學校名「クートネー・レーキ・スクール」の發表も行はれたが、此事の中にデモクラシー國カナダに於ける兒童教育の精神と態度は遺憾なく織り込まれてゐると云へるであらう。親達も、子供等は斯ういふ態度で教育されてゐる事を記憶しなければならぬ。

稀蒔き色々、サヤゑんどう

何もかも變つた國マニトバ紹介

マニトバ州フランス村　高津生

四月の末まだ凍つてゐる土を耕いて小麥を播く。五月になつてから大麥、オーツ、フラックス、ベッツトを蒔く。同時にシュガービートの種おろしを致します。

吾等の業務では此の時日本の東北邊でいふ三月豆、カナダで俗稱サヤ食ひ豆——サヤ豌豆といふのが本名であろ豆を最初に蒔きます。昨年は移動騒ぎで何かと多忙なので六月に蒔きましたら時がおくれた爲か氣候風土の變つた爲か、莖も細く葉も小さく誠に貧弱な出來榮で三度位たべて漸く種を殘したのでしたが本年は莖も太く葉も大きく掌のやうに吹く風にもめげず垣にたいて隆々たる勢で生長して居ります。

「サヤ豌豆はたつた一年でマニトバ兒になつた！」

私は斯う考へるのであります。吾等移動者の皆々は戰後の事など色々と考へて居ります。——第一の故郷日本に歸りたい、第二の故郷ビーシーに歸りたい、だが斯ういふやうな吾等にとつて最善の機會が來るでせうか。思ふやうにならないのが人生の常です。

「ビーシーを住めバーマニトバの土となり」

現地永住せねばならないとは限りません。昔の日本の地方人が江戸へ出て來て

「吾國をはめ、江戸の土となり」

と歌ひました。又現代人には經濟的條件が附物です。如何に日本へ又はビーシーへ歸りたくも經濟的に許されなければ實現は出來ません。又若しも、日本よりも、ビーシーよりもマニトバが經濟的に條件がよかつたとしたら、喜んで此の地に止まる事になるでありませう「サヤゑんどうの歴史」は吾等の歴史であります。此のサヤゑんどうは昔日本から渡來したのであります。ビーシーで花を咲き實り種を殘して文字通り幾星霜、ビーシー兒になつたのであります。今マニトバに移植されて僅一年にして此の隆々たる意氣を示したのです。吾等一世が二世がマニトバ人になり得ないといふ事はない筈です。

——マニトバに夏が來ました。昨夜は雷鳴轟き强風、豪雨、私は寢室でサヤゑんどうの事を心配しながら夜のあけるのを待ちました。今朝、早速見に行きました。大丈夫！雨で一層の强さの緑色を増して居ります。

サヤゑんどうと同時に當國のグリーンピーを蒔きました。それも昨年より確に勢のよい事を認めます。でのグリーンピーの種は今グリーンウッドに居られる[illegible]の父の兄人でベネーでも農業家と呼ばれた人から貰つたのです。一ヶすでに九粒或は十粒の豆を持ちます。

又ベネーの温厚の君子、同化論の實行者として聞こゑた木俣君から本年で二年目、もう毎日たべてをらスピナチの種を貰つて來ました。此の機會に於て兩君に厚くお禮を申します。

サヤゑんどう、グリーンピー、スピナチと同時にキャベツ、オニオン、紫ピーツ、二十日大根、レタスを蒔きました。五月半ばにポテトの種をうゑ六月に入つてからコーン、ビーンズ、キウリ、スイクワ、カンタロープの種を下します。

[illegible]した。當地にキャベツ、カリフラワー、トマトの苗が[illegible]ます。六月中にピーツの間引[illegible]みますからホーイングに[illegible]頃に此の三種を本土に移植する、七月の初めに本植をする頃になります。凡てマニトバの氣候に[illegible]た積りでをります。

ビーシーよりもマニトバの好い事の一つに農作物の大部分から[illegible]度の種が取れることです。[illegible]に生長するのと[illegible]す。吾等の[illegible]はピーツ[illegible]偉大なる[illegible]であります。[illegible]る方は此の[illegible]ふやうに早々とピーシーを[illegible]ることをお勸め致します。

クローバーの花

[illegible]

忘れてはならぬ大切な遺し物

誠に親切なアーンスト氏

オンタリオ州ロンドン區の投票人名簿に登録された二世七十五名

来る八月四日の州議會總選擧に參加する筈

（オンタリオ州ロンドン發）来る八月四日執行されるオンタリオ州議會總選擧の選擧人名簿中には過去數ヶ月間に西部カナダから来た七十五名の日系人の氏名も加へられてゐる。ロンドン選擧區のロブソン選擧區は聲明して「之等の人々はカナダ生れの日系人であつて六月三十日（選擧の令状發行日）以前から居住してゐる者で投票權を有するものであるのだ」と言明してゐる。同區内の選擧人名簿の氏名は過去二ケ年間に市内に多數の人が入り込んだ結果、著しく增加して居り目下百八十名の調査員が戸別調査を進めてゐる。モント・トーマスで大農園を經營し日本人をも雇傭してゐる前首相のヘツプバーン氏は「獨立自由」の候補者にあげられてゐる。

「命令を守る限りは適正に」

オタワ議會の日本人問題論議で

ミッチェル勞働相が政府の建設的政策を表明

六月三十日オタワ議會に於て日本人問題が論議された事は本紙前號に於て報道したが右は英字紙の週報を參考にしたものであり其後到着した議會の議事錄によると右は約三時間に亘つて論議されたもので次の如き言葉が見られる。

△タイクレヤンク（フレザーヴァレー）―シーシーエフのマキニス代議士は日系人に選擧權を附與する事に贊成の立場を表明してゐるが、それも當然で、最近のレヴェルストック補缺選擧でシーシーエフが勝利した事にニューカナディアン紙は歡意を表してゐる

△ニール（アルバーニー）―若し日系人が選擧權を得たら何千何百萬といふ日本人が押かけて來るであらう。

△マキニス（晩香坡）―此の問題はアトランチック・チャーターに於て示された如き主義精神の問題として決定さるべき事である彼等（日本人）は徴兵される事を許されてゐないが其の理由とする所はカナダが疑はれるものではない彼等が徴兵されないのは彼等が兵役に就いたら戰後に全的市民權を要求する彼等の力を增すからである。或政黨は勞働者を搾取するために東洋人勞働者を白人勞働者と分離しておかうとしてゐるのだ。我等は彼等自身と全勞働者の利益をより良く擁護させるために彼等の市民としての資格を引上げるとに決してゐるのである。

△ミッチェル勞働相―吾々が砂糖を所有し得てゐる一つの理由は日本人がマニトバ、オンタリオ、アルバータのシュガービーツ農場に働いてゐるからだと言へると思ふ。現下の政府の日本人に對する政策は第一には日本人をビーシー州内其他の防禦地帯から立ちのかせ第二には彼等に有用なる仕事口を見付けてやり自活させる事である。これは健全なる政策だと自分は信ずる。それは人目を逃はす政策ではない、それに關して感動的な演説をする事は出來ぬ、それは建設的な政策であるのだ。カナダ國の大きさを考へる時二萬三千人が大陸―カナダは大陸の一部だ―に居る事は濱の眞砂ほどでもなく物の數ではない。そこで彼等をカナダ中に散在させる場合ビーシー州選出の代議士諸君が心配する程でではないと思ふ。日本人に良き行狀を保たせる事も吾等のつとめの一つであるが彼等が政府の命令を守る限り彼等をば公正に取扱はねばならぬ。最後に問題となるのは國際的な關係についてであるがこの點については既に述べた通りである（カナダに居る日本人を最後に何うするかといふ問題は戰後の平和會議に於て決定さるべきものである）

今夏第二回交換船

（オタワ發）北米に於て日本へ歸りたく願つてゐる者を日本に居るカナダ人、米國人、南米人と交換する第二回目の船が此の夏仕向けられる旨キング首相からオタワ議會で發表された。右は外務省調査の議會で質問に對して答へられたものである。

「所有者の經濟的利益を保持する責任上から賣却」

移動日本人の財産處分に關して

カストデアン當局が理由を說明

（オタワ發）日本人所有の財産が任意に賣却される事に對して裁判が提起される時日本人財産カストデアンでは右は財産管理人としてとり得る唯一の事務的な道であるといふ理由で彼等の立場を辯護するであらうと、昨年三月以來移動日本人財産の管理に當つたカストデアンのマクファーソン氏はニューカナディアン特派員に對して語つた。即ちカストデアンは新政府の閣令によりトラスチーとして財産の處置一切の權能を附與されてゐるのでカストデアンの責務の中には所有者の經濟的利益を保持しなければならぬといふ點も含まれて居り、それを果す唯一の方法は之れを賣却する事にあるのだとマクファーソン氏は言ふのである。隨殘されてゐる土地や家屋は急速に其の價値が下落しつゝあり又移動せる所有者の不完全なる取極めのみならず主として能力を缺く借地人のために農地は既に農業價値を大々的に失ひつゝある（七月三日のニューカナディアン參照）同と樣に都市に於ける財産も價値が下りつゝある殊に商店其他のビズネス家屋では後を受け繼いで行く者がない爲に此の傾向が甚だしいのである。而して之等の建物の大部分は住宅には適しないし住宅に使はうとしても多額の造作費を要するのである。然るに市町村では税金を要求して居り政府には之等の個人所有財産の税金を何うすべきかといふ規定がない。

ビズネス的な見地からのみ行動する

では斯かる狀態の下におかれてゐるトラスチーとして取るべき適正なる方法は所有者の承諾を得た上で賣却したらよいではないかと提議したのに對してマクファーソン氏は「所有者の大部分は彼等の財産の價値が下落しつゝあつても賣却に承諾を與へるとは思はれないと確信してゐる」そしてカストデアンとしては道義的や抽象的に之れを取扱つてゐるのではなくて、あくまでもビズネス的な管理方針といふ點からのみ行動してゐるのであると言ひ、批判に就いては、カストデアンに登録してある財産に關する詳細なる數字を上げて辯護するであらうと語つてゐる

明確なる必要理由あれば賣上金送付

又、財産を賣つた金は各所有者のアカウントに繰入れるといふ點に關しては、之れは何も沒收を意味するものではないと強調し、斯かる方法をとる主なる理由は、多額の金をインテリアタウンに於る各個人に送付するのは賢明でもないと考へるからだと說明してゐる。而してカストデアンで保管してゐる金は各所有者が特に必要なる理由を示しさへすれば送金してやる事になつてゐるのださうで、ハッキリした目的のための金だつたら既に多額の金を送つた前例もある事を強調し、此の方法はビーシーセキュリティーコミッションの救濟金とは何等關係はない旨を語つてゐる。カストデアンとして是れまでのところでは絶對たる商業と見做されてゐるものを賣却しやすき物品」といふ部類に入つてゐるものゝ賣却は任意的に賣却處分はしてゐないとマクファーソン氏は說明し、自動車に就ては其の價格が下るところから[illegible]の勘定に入れて賣却處分しヘスティングスパークに於ける保管物、[illegible]等やキャー[illegible]ことにつてゐる。又家具やストーヴとしておつた物も[illegible]と共に賣つたのである

家財道具等の處分

[illegible]内に保管されてゐる多數の家財道具などについては未だ完全に處理がついてゐないので、動かし得るものにして搬主が欲しいといふ分は送付する事が出來るが[illegible]大きなものは[illegible]ならう。而して[illegible]は賣却處分[illegible]の時期に對して[illegible]はれる事になるだらうといはれる

ウイニペッグ以東各地で

二千餘名の移住ニッポン人が活動中

東部カナダを―東はモントリオールから南はウインザーまで―過去一ケ月以上に亘つて視察旅行したニューカナディアンの生田主筆は七月十日の土曜日夜歸つて來たがウイニペッグからモントリオルに至る間の都市、村落、僻木キャンプ等には二千人近い頑健にして生産的なる人々が在住して居て色々な仕事に就いて居るが將來は更に新しい居住地を搾しい仕事口が開拓されて來る事と見られて居るさうで、第二世らは到る所で「パイオニーア」として作業恐怖と誤解のために起つてゐた隨々なる障害を打破する事に成功しつゝあるといふ。詳細なる東部旅行印象記は次號から掲載する。

戰後送還に就き確約は出來ぬ

（オタワ發）カナダに居る日本人を戰後日本へ送還する事に關して約言を與へよとオタワ議會で代議士たちが要求したのに對してキング首相は、同じやうな問題をもつてゐる米國と之に關して相談もしてゐないし戰爭はまだ何時終るとも見極めがつかぬので決定的な約束は出來ぬと答へた。

アルバータ

南部の大雷雨

（レスブリッヂ發）當地方に於ける近年稀なる雷雨が先週襲來して南部アルバータのシュガービーツ耕作地では長いこと待たれてゐた潤ひがあつた。しかしレスブリッヂ市内では電力線に故障を生じ西部カナダの飛行便も一時中止されたほどであり、ステーバーのキャナリーは運轉開始を延期したが農園には殊に所好い雨であつた。

野菜キャナリーで脱水工場新設

（レスブリッヂ發）昨年七十餘名の日本人男子と相當數の婦人も雇傭されたレスブリッヂ野菜キャナリーは先週から本年の野菜キャナリー作業を開始したが又方でも二三百名を雇傭して九月まで運轉を續ける筈であるが、レスブリッヂのキャナリーでは更に野菜の脱水工場を建て毎日三十トンの野菜を處理するが此の方にも百名乃至百五十名を使用するので日系二世も就職できる事と見られてゐる。

戰後再建委員會へ

勞働會議が要請

（オタワ發）二十六萬四千名以上の會員を有するカナダ勞働會議は[illegible]戰後再建委員會に[illegible]するグループの中で「今大戰爭後[illegible]に於ては[illegible]再び不況を起さないやうに何事かの保證を與へる」ことを要求し、勞働力を是れまでよりも更に有效に[illegible]配置する事に貢献する[illegible]再び同時に國際の[illegible]を[illegible]して[illegible]すべきであると述べてゐる。